

Routes to tour in Germany

The Rheingold Route

German roads will get you there — to the Rhine, say, where it flows deep in the valley and is at its most beautiful. Castles perched on top of what, at times, are steep cliffs are a reminder that even in the Middle Ages the Rhine was of great importance as a waterway. To this day barges chug up and down the river with their cargoes. For those who are in more of a hurry the going is faster on the autobahn that runs alongside the river. But from Koblenz to

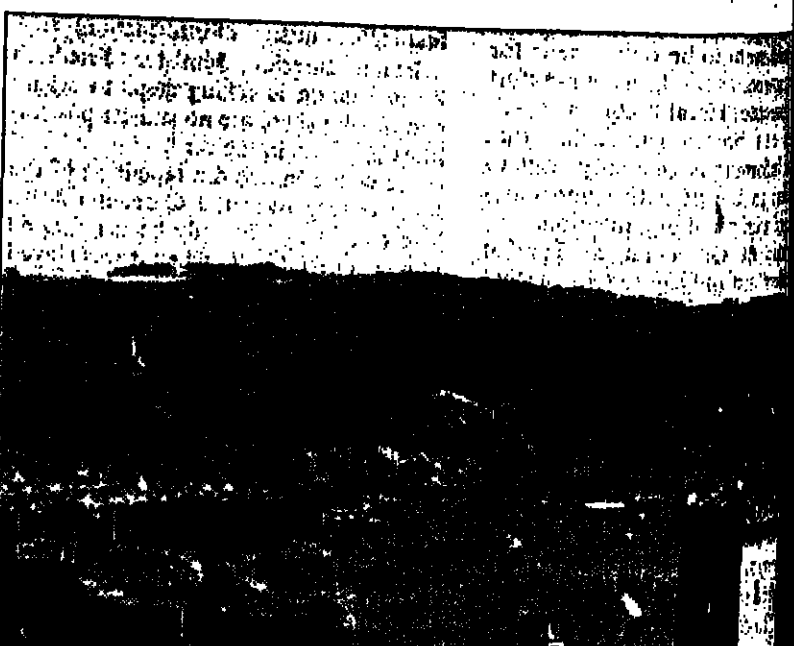
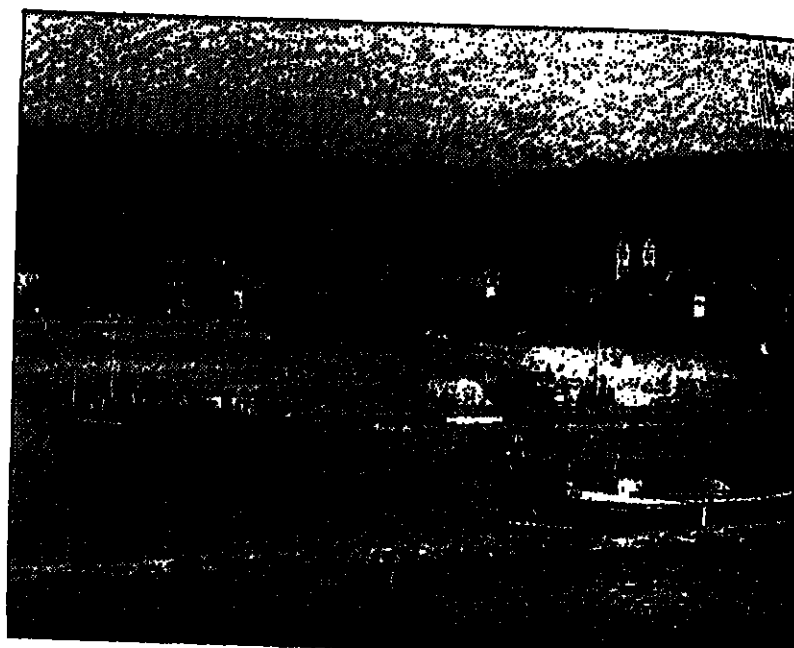
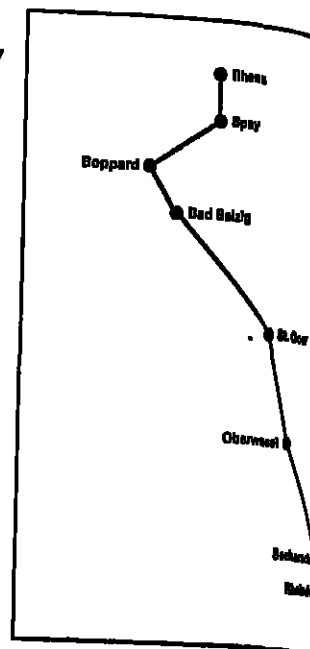
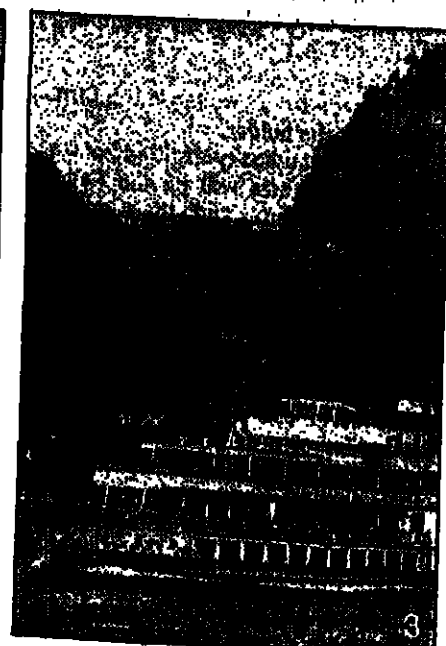
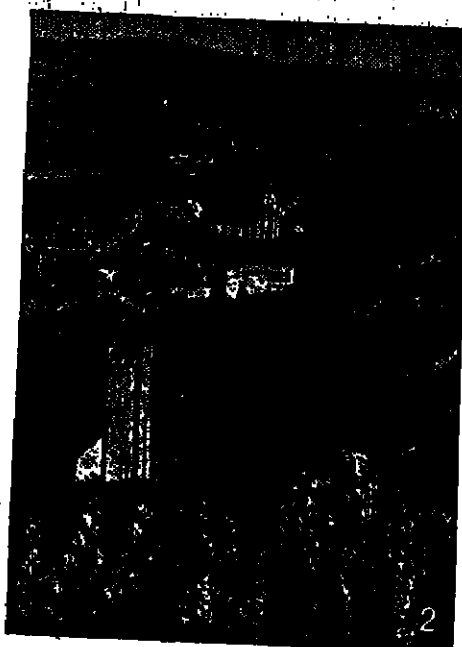
Bingen you must take the Rheingold Route along the left bank and see twice as much of the landscape. Take the chairlift in Boppard and enjoy an even better view. Stay the night at Rheinfels Castle in St Goar with its view of the Loreley Rock on the other side. And stroll round the romantic wine village of Bacharach.

Visit Germany and let the Rheingold Route be your guide.



- 1 Bacharach
- 2 Oberwesel
- 3 The Loreley Rock
- 4 Boppard
- 5 Stolzenfels Castle

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Europe urged to step into Chad crisis

Europe has been sharply criticised at the Nato headquarters, for doing enough in Chad. The worry is that American forces become over-committed if they are sent in to help out in the crisis.

Western Europe's raw material, trade security interests are at stake, runs the argument, so Europe itself should act. At least five African states are said by EEC experts in Brussels to have urged France to intervene in Chad.

They include Senegal, Niger and the Ivory Coast, all of which are of vital importance to France and Western Europe as sources of raw materials such as uranium.

Following a coup by pro-Gaddafi forces in Upper Volta they were worried that a situation in Chad might lead to a destabilisation in the region.

It would endanger the relatively stable regimes of pro-Western countries. It would also threaten commercial interests.

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Libya supplies to France and Western Europe

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The Gaddafi movement might also spread to them and other countries, as Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco.

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The situation in the western Mediterranean would then take a turn for the worse.

AFRICA Page 16
Officials term Libya a local superpower that needs to be heeded even though it has a population of only three million.

AFRICA Page 16
Gaddafi's forces are said to be extremely disciplined and enthusiastic about their leader and superior to those of neighbouring countries except the Soviet Union.

AFRICA Page 16
A crucial factor is, however, the fact that Col. Gaddafi has, as a devout Muslim and Islamic fundamentalist, the atheist Soviet Union.

AFRICA Page 16
There are persistent rumours of enormous stockpiles of arms and equipment in Libya under the command of a Red Army general.

AFRICA Page 16
They could be used in a matter of hours by Soviet troops airlifted from southern Russia.

Between 1,500 and 2,000 large freighters and up to 5,000 smaller cargo vessels a day carry goods to and from Western Europe in the Mediterranean.

European industry depends on this trade for a living, and the European industrial region is the second-largest in the world after the United States.

Safeguarding the right of innocent passage for Mediterranean shipping is thus a crucial issue for Europe.

It would be endangered the moment the Soviet Mediterranean fleet had enough bases between Gibraltar and the Dardanelles.

As yet the Soviet Mediterranean squadron lacks these bases, which is why the Red Fleet in the area consists of two thirds supply vessels.

Let us assume Col. Gaddafi were to follow up the seizure of power by his friends in many African countries (including Tunisia, where he recently sought in vain to stage a coup) by takeovers in Algeria and Morocco.

Pro-Soviet policies would prevail on the southern coastline of the Mediterranean and danger would be in the offing for Western Europe.

Moscow might harbour hopes of gaining access to Algerian naval facilities at Mers el-Kebir after more than 20 years waiting.

The Red Fleet would then have a base in the western Mediterranean, which could be sure to have repercussions on the outcome of the proposed plebiscite in Spain on whether to stay in Nato.

In this situation the Americans at Nato in particular fail to see how the Europeans can, by and large, quietly enjoy their summer holidays while Col. Gaddafi tries to fan the flames of revolution.

The Libyan leader's repeated attempts to enter into cooperative relations with Western Europe are seen as politically inadequate proof of friendship until evidence to the contrary is forthcoming.

The Federal Republic of Germany buys roughly five per cent of its crude oil from Libya, but the Americans are not impressed.

Above all, they are dissatisfied with France for only gradually deciding to

commit French forces and equipment in Chad.

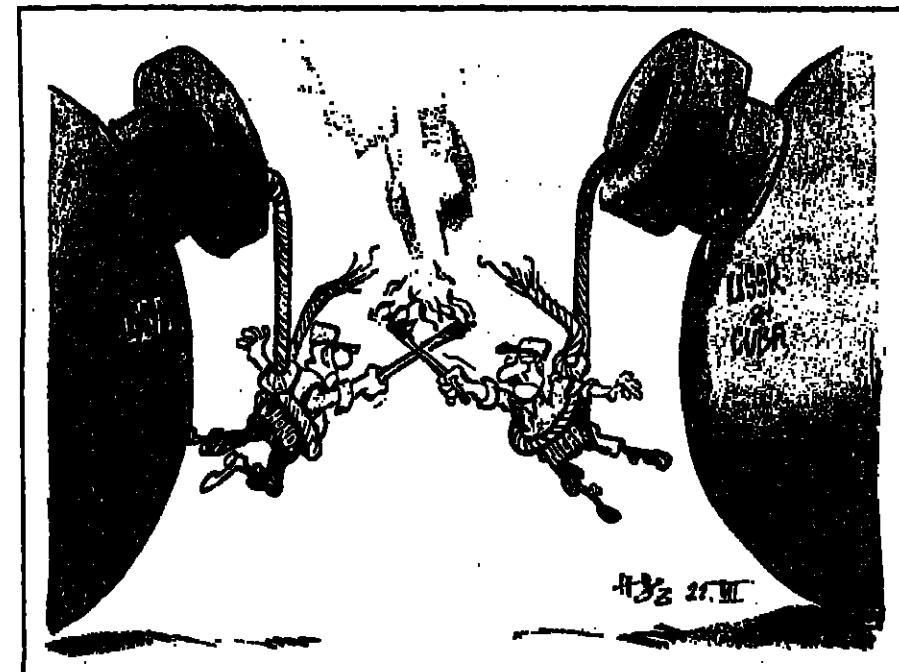
France is biding its time partly because of commercial interests in Libya and partly in view of domestic objections by the French coalition parties, the Socialists and Communists, to operations that are felt to reek of neo-colonialism.

If Col. Gaddafi succeeded, the entire economic system of Western European prosperity might be called into question, Nato officials warn.

Western Europe would be surrounded, with Soviet forces stationed to its south and capable of ending freedom of the seas in the Mediterranean whenever Moscow saw fit.

So the Common Market countries are called on to do more for the Maghreb states: Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco.

Hermann Bohle
(Kleiner Nachrichten, 11 August 1983)



(Cartoon: Hultinger/Saarbrücker Zeitung)

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US tactics may pay off in Central America

Yet one can hardly dismiss US scepticism about negotiations held without pressure such as the Contadora group (Colombia, Panama, Venezuela and Mexico) has sought in vain to hold.

Talks of this kind are unlikely to make headway. A combination of the two is needed if negotiations are to be a success.

So it is a little too easy to dismiss gunboat diplomacy out of hand, as Social Democrats such as Hans-Jürgen Wischnewski do and Free Democrats such as Helmut Schäfer have taken to doing.

From a safe port it is easy to engage in polemics and advise Bonn not to back everything Washington does out of mistaken solidarity.

Much to the chagrin of US government officials Bonn does not go in for that kind of solidarity in any case; it

has even kept up its ineffective development aid to Nicaragua.

The US government must be allowed a certain leeway in its choice and use of means, especially as it is a government constantly observed by a vigilant Congress and critical journalists and called on to justify each and every move it makes.

Bonn would do well to observe restraint on two main counts, the first being that Central America is not a part of the world that is of immediate interest to Germany, whereas it is to the United States.

Second, we cannot refuse our most powerful ally the freedom of decision to which we ourselves lay claim.

Those who feel a German Ostpolitik must continue to be pursued in the national interest and regardless of US objections can hardly blame the Americans for insisting on a solution that is to their liking in Central America. That leaves the moral assessment, but even in the moral sector over-hasty judgments would be ill-advised. Central America is extremely difficult terrain.

Gerhard von Gliniski
(Rheinischer Merkur/Christ und Welt, 12 August 1983)

WORLD AFFAIRS

Crisis in divided Lebanon poses a confused challenge for US envoy



President Assad of Syria says Israel and the United States want to partition Lebanon. Israel's Defence Minister, Moshe Arens, says it is the Syrians who are keen to partition the country, and the Americans agree.

The Lebanese, whose country is at stake, have for weeks been engaged in a desperate bid to make the impossible possible and get all foreign troops to withdraw from the entire country.

In Beirut the visit to Washington by President Gemayel was felt to be one of the last opportunities of solving the Lebanon crisis.

Hope and scepticism are now concentrated in equal measure on the mission undertaken by the new US special envoy, Robert McFarlane.

The situation could hardly be more muddled. Lebanon, tiny though it is, is practically split into three.

Israel occupies one third of the country, the south and the south-west. Syrian forces control over a third of the country, the north and the Bekaa valley in the east.

Only Greater Beirut is currently held by the legal government. What is more, Israel's plans to withdraw from the contested Chouf mountains are no less serious a problem for the central government.

The left-wing Socialist Progressive Party, the Druse party led by Walid Jumblatt, refuse to allow Lebanese troops to be stationed in its territory until a political solution has been arrived at that guarantees the rights of the Druse community.

In particular, it would like to see the community's rights guaranteed with regard to the right-wing Christian militia of the ruling Phalange Party which the Druses feel have sneaked into traditional Druse territory in the Israeli wake.

While President Gemayel was in Washington Mr Jumblatt, with Syrian backing, joined forces with Rashid Karamé and Suleiman Franjleh to set up a new Opposition group, the National Salvation Front.

They said they were going to set up a counter-government and virtually declared war on the regular Lebanese army.

War would be declared, they announced, if the Lebanese army were to march into the Chouf mountains once the Israelis withdrew to southern Lebanon, as they had said they intended to do.

For the past eight months a no-holds-barred struggle has been waged in the Chouf mountains between Druse irregulars and Phalange militiamen.

Israel is likely to go ahead with its withdrawal plans. The Lebanese are afraid this partial withdrawal may cement the division of their country into three.

Despite protestations to the contrary the Israelis have settled in as though they planned to stay in southern Lebanon for years.

The Syrians persist in their viewpoint that Syrian troops will not be withdrawn until the last Israeli has left Lebanon and the withdrawal agreement between Israel and Lebanon as arranged by the Americans has become null and void.

Syrian leaders stress that the agreement as it stands is a threat to Syrian security and makes Lebanon dependent on Israel.

Many Lebanese have visions of a new civil war that would consign Lebanon as a separate state to the dust-heap of Middle East history once and for all.

The Druses, who as they see it are merely defending their territory against the Christian Phalangists, are by no means alone in regarding the Lebanese army as an arm of the right-wing Phalange Party, which is run by Maronite Christians.

Nabil Berri, the political leader of the Shiites in Beirut, recently stressed in terms of unprecedented trenchancy that the army would be finished if it were to advance into the Chouf mountains.

Lebanon as a united political entity would likewise be finished unless a political compromise was reached beforehand by all religious groups.

He added that the Shiites wanted an army for all Lebanese and not an army that was merely an instrument of the

Christians who already have power in the state. Shiite Muslims have always been at a disadvantage in Lebanon and now demand their rights. Hundreds of thousands of the largest refugee community in Greater Beirut has a population of two million, or roughly two-thirds of the country's population. Their conditions are catastrophic, and social problems have grown explosive.

So there can be no denying Gemayel government faces a greater dilemma today than it has in the past.

It is no longer enough to say that war must never again begin in German territory. Both have reiterated this policy since Helmut Schmidt and Erich Honecker established it together.

Something more is needed if tensions are to be reduced. The time marches on and autumn, when the new generation of American missiles must be made, is just around the corner.

The governments of Helmut Kohl and Erich Honecker should forcefully all the two superpowers — to make sure that the missiles issue is not taken up by each side separately, making full use of diplomacy; it also be coordinated.

What matters is to waste no time. De-escalation is not only in the interest of the Germans. It affects all European states on both sides of the fence. They would all become involved in this task which is, of course, easier within the Muslim majority community than within the rigid corset of the real share in power and no less easy to ignore the prestige needs of the poor masses.

But even there it is quite possible that many small members of the Pact will ignore the prestige needs of the poor masses.

Moscow has long lost the grip on the communist camp that enabled it to keep individual members toe the line. There is no secret that there are plenty of shades both in Nato and the Warsaw Pact. France and Britain, nuclear powers in their own right, see the Geneva arms limitation talks more in the light of their

wars and others, especially France, tended to prolong the war by the use of weapons even though it is a clear side can win.

Iran and Iraq currently resemble worn-out boxers neither of whom has enough strength left to knock out yet neither of whom is prepared to call it a day.

They have grown accustomed to fighting: an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth. Their seconds egg them on, weapons, pocketing the proceeds. Fanaticism, or is it fatalism, on both sides has driven the youngsters of war-weary people into one battle after another for the sake of 1,000 days?

How long must it go on? For 1,000 days?

Helmut Kohl and Erich Honecker have been able to take major decisions on their own since the arrival of Andropov came to power in Moscow. The government of Erich Honecker is doing with much more self-assurance. Part of this is because the country is doing in importance economically in the East Bloc.

A reflection of the change in attitude between East Berlin and Moscow is the arrival of Soviet Ambassador Pyotr Abramimov. Abramimov spent two terms in East Berlin where he behaved with the air of a Soviet commandant. Sensitivities of East Germans did not worry him much.

It is well known in Moscow that, after spending nine years in East Berlin, he was sent back for a second term because it was thought this would be a way to control Honecker. Abramimov had suggested Honecker's successor to Walter Ulbricht as head of the East Berlin government.

So the GDR government had no choice but to put up with the affront of Abramimov's return.

East Berlin still follows Moscow policy. It is safe to assume that the loan arranged by the Bavarian leader Franz

EUROPE

Declarations alone are not enough to ease tension



Both Bonn and East Berlin agree that war must never again begin in German territory. Both have reiterated this policy since Helmut Schmidt and Erich Honecker established it together.

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national interests than in the light of the need for détente — especially in this critical year.

But there must be a way of breaking this vicious circle. There will soon be an institution for this very purpose: the Conference for Disarmament in Europe which the CSCE delegates in Madrid have agreed to establish. But this will of course not begin its work by the autumn.

It is necessary to tackle the task before then. Nobody should be allowed to take the easy way out by saying that such efforts are pointless.

What matters is not to underestimate the positive signs that are in evidence and make full diplomatic use of them.

The Soviets have always pursued a two-track policy. Where West Germany is concerned, they beat their propaganda drums, threatening to erect a missile fence between the two Germanys should the new US weapons be deployed.

At the same time they knot new ties with this country wherever possible and send out signals to indicate that other and better things are possible.

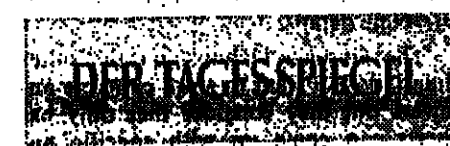
Not too much should be made of the sabre rattling by Soviet Defence Minister Ustinov.

At the last East Bloc summit, the Soviets were unable to bring about new threatening resolutions. They were evidently dealing with partners who had become more self-assured and were unwilling to add their part to the frostiness of the international political climate.

It cannot have been Rumania's unruly Ceausescu alone who prevented Moscow's nuclear muscle flexing.

Moreover, the surprise Soviet-American grain deal at this particular time proves that the two superpowers depend on each other despite their constant baring of teeth.

East Berlin shows a new image of self assurance



On the contrary, Moscow seems interested in keeping German-German relations free of frost despite the unsolved missiles problem. At least, the Kremlin does not want to use these relations as a means of exerting pressure.

Andropov's statements in his latest public speech (during the visit to Moscow of the Hungarian leader Janos Kadar) clearly show that the Soviets see possibilities of improving the world situation and relaxing the present tensions.

One of the signs pointing in this direction is the near agreement at the CSCE Conference in Madrid.

The small scope of action granted by Moscow has opened up new avenues for German-German relations. Honecker was the first to recognise this chance and is starting to take advantage of it now — evidently with Moscow's blessing.

Peter Sedlitz
(Der Tagespiegel, 30 July 1983)



Friedrich Reinecke

German Tribune publisher and founder dies

Friedrich Reinecke, founder and publisher of *The German Tribune*, has died at the age of 62.

He was born in Hamburg where he went to school and University.

From smallest beginnings he built up a publishing house that tells the whole world about the Federal Republic of Germany.

It publishes press services, press reviews and magazines.

Work began in 1953 with a press service in Spanish for Spain and Latin America. Then came press services in Portuguese, Arabic and Japanese.

German Features (DaD) was reprinted a millionfold in newspapers all over the world, being sent out at one stage in 40 different languages.

In 1962 Friedrich Reinecke launched *The German Tribune*, a weekly review of the German press aimed at an international readership. It currently appears in English, French, Spanish, Portuguese and Italian.

In 1966 the first magazine was published, covering political, economic, cultural and scientific life in the Federal Republic of Germany.

HeAtid (in Hebrew it means *The Future*) was the first language edition. Then came *Prisma* in Rumanian and *Profil* in Hungarian and Polish.

After protracted preparations *Guten Tag*, in Russian, appeared in 1979. Readers in the Soviet Union were joined in 1982 by readers in China.

The *German-Chinese Forum* is the latest stone in the mosaic of foreign-language publishing by the Friedrich Reinecke Verlag.

The company may specialise in foreign work but it also engages in domestic activities.

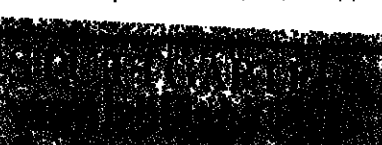
Interpress Verlag publishes a daily biographical press service, also the *West German Industrial Service* (did) on behalf of leading international companies.

Übersee Rundschau is published quarterly on behalf of German foreign trade associations.

Aussenpolitik, the German foreign affairs quarterly, is published in German and English.

At the time of his death, Herr Reinecke was president of the Association of German News Services.

Dragged-out Middle East war pollutes desert and sea



The oil men would be there in a matter of days and the well would be capped in a few weeks if only they were allowed to get on with it.

But that would call for at least a partial truce, and neither side is prepared, even six months after the greatest catastrophe in the history of the Gulf, to agree to terms.

Iran, Iraq and five other Gulf states were only able to agree at Manama that their oil slick was the biggest ever and needed surveillance, but outside the zone of hostilities if you please!

So to this day no-one knows how much oil a day gushes out of the well that has sprung a leak after Iraqi aerial bombardment.

The Iranians say it is "only" 320,000 litres a day. Other estimates suggest the true figure is 1.6 million litres a day.

The Gulf states plan to confer again at some time or other. Maybe they will then decide to erect a joint memorial to the tortoises, dolphins and fish in the Gulf that have been exterminated by the oil pollution.

On their own they are clearly unable to arrange for a political agreement between Tehran and Baghdad on finally getting to the root of the problem.

It will be even more difficult to separate the two sides and persuade them to agree to peace terms that make neither side appear to be either the winner or the loser.

Both have been forced to abandon their respective war aims. Iraq, the aggressor, has failed to "liberate" the Iranian province of Khuzestan and its Arab-speaking people.

Iran, the counter-attacker, may for the most part have retaken lost terrain, but there is no longer any talk in Tehran of a march on Baghdad and the collapse of the hated Bath regime.

Is it impossible to reach agreement on the pre-war Shatt el-Arab border that Iraq unilaterally renounced, overran and has since respected?

Tehran's astronomically high reparations claims on Baghdad seem to be negotiable, but who is to get the two sides round the conference table?

The United Nations, the non-aligned movement, the Islamic organisation and individual countries such as Turkey have so far tried in vain.

The contribution of the two superpo-

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AP Photo

Bishops' messages for peace deserve more than a hasty reading

The peace messages of both the German and the American bishops have been judged superficially. And the same will happen when the forthcoming conference of German bishops releases the translation of the American pastoral letter on peace (together with its Dutch, Austrian, Belgian, Irish, Hungarian and East German counterparts).

There will again be hastily handed down praise and censure — perhaps along the lines of the firebrand Catholic theologian Uta Ranke-Heinemann who not too long ago pinned the label "auxiliary NATO bishops" on Germany's churchmen because they were allegedly prepared to tolerate an ABC (atomic, biological, chemical) war. She called the American pastoral letter a "hermaphrodite of manliness and brainwashing."

It is obvious that such criticism must be viewed with reservations.

But the praise some politicians had for the German peace message is also likely to be due to the hasty conclusion that the German bishops have tacitly given their blessing to the deployment of new US missiles in Germany.

Only a careful study shows that neither praise nor censure is warranted on the basis of the text itself.

There have been many comparisons of the American and the German peace messages, primarily to show how reactionary the one is and how progressive the other.

Yet the obvious thing would be to at least try to read the messages carefully in order to distil what the two groups of bishops said or wanted to say. Even these attempts are bound to remain incomplete — but this does not make them superfluous.

Let us start with the heading. The Germans deliberately called their pastoral letter a "Peace Message" while the Americans opted for "Pastoral Letter." This in itself indicates that the American message is more binding than its German counterpart.

The titles also differ. The American message speaks of the challenge of peace, God's promise and our response, indicating the intention to come up with concrete answers. The German message is entitled "Justice Makes Peace," indicating that its theme can perhaps be summed up as "justice is another word for peace."

As if anticipating that the Third World churchmen in Vancouver would complain that the industrial world was so involved in its arms debate as to forget the famine in the Third World, the German bishops took this into account in their message.

A perusal of the American pastoral letter shows how much the American bishops see the problems in a national light. In numerous places they stress that the United States is a superpower with nuclear weapons, reminding the reader that the American church has, since Vietnam, made an about-turn in its assessment of war and peace.

To some extent, this national vantage point also explains why the American letter has had a one-sided fixation on a nuclear war ever since the first pages were drafted. This emphasis has remained despite many changes in the text.

There are experts who say that the

reason for this is that a conventional war would in any event not be waged on American soil.

The German bishops, on the other hand, write from the vantage point of those whom they have to protect; people who have no power to start a war or to decide on the use of nuclear weapons. As they see it, a conventional war is as evil as a nuclear one.

This could be due to the awareness that a conventional war would be as disastrous as a nuclear one for a country like the Federal Republic of Germany.

In any event, the national component should not be lost sight of when comparing the two messages.

This is not so when reading between the lines. Oversimplified, it seems that the Germans think more in terms of a representative democracy while the Americans think in terms of a grassroots democracy.

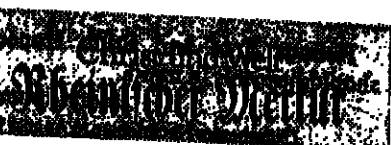
In other words, the Germans rely more on the competence of politicians and experts while the Americans feel entitled — or even called upon — to make their own judgment. They want to act and make the Administration act.

They criticise their Administration in a way that would be unthinkable in Germany.

This could have something to do with the emancipation drive of the American Catholics — unlike in Germany where there are traditionally close ties between the church and the Christian Democrats.

Another question (more or less in parenthesis) is whether the German bishops would have said things differently if Germany was a nuclear power.

Throughout its drafting phase, the American pastoral letter was open to



public discussion. Countless people had their say and were able to form an opinion.

This has both advantages and disadvantages. It is certainly an advantage to make it easy for the public to learn of the ultimate intention.

Misunderstandings about the intention can be avoided when the motion of a bishop to have a passage that was dropped in the second draft reinserted in the third draft is sustained with majority backing.

With the German message, it was only the final result that was made public. There was much speculation, some of it malicious. There can be little doubt that many a misinterpretation could have been avoided if more had been known about the drafting process.

For instance: the fact that one bishop, backed by others, threatened to withhold his approval if the final text retained a passage on the "first strike" with nuclear weapons shows how determined the bishops were not to judge individual weapons or strategies.

Interpretation would have been easier had the public known about this.

The consensus principle of the German bishops was both advantageous and disadvantageous. On the one hand, a paper must be enormously broad and general to be carried by all bishops; on

the other, all bishops can later be pinned down on such a text.

Public discussion so far overlooks the common ground of the two messages. For example, they fully agree on the biblical peace concept including quotations to the effect that peace is both a gift of God and a task for mankind.

Both papers are based on a comprehensive concept of peace: peace with God, peace in one's own heart and peace among people.

The peace concept is never just political, and both papers operate on the assumption that there will never be total peace in this world — although this is a task assigned to Christians.

Many critics have applied wrong yardsticks here: it is foolish to apply only strategic criteria to such pastoral letters.

The last chapters of both letters, dealing with the pastoral consequences for peace work, are also very similar though in some cases the accents are placed differently.

Here, the Americans have established a conspicuous link with the abortion issue, holding that we must ask ourselves how long a nation that is prepared to constitutionally guarantee the right to kill defenceless human beings through abortion will show restraint when it seems advantageous, for strategic reasons, to kill millions of innocent people.

Here, too, the Americans are more concrete in their instructions, as in the passage where they urge Catholics to fast for peace on Fridays.

The passages that are addressed to the men and women in the arms industry must also be seen in a national context. Like the passage addressed to soldiers, they tell them quite clearly that they need not have a bad conscience regarding their work because the bishops accept the concept of deterrent though they reject the use of nuclear weapons.

The most important difference between the two peace messages lies in the different premises — something that must appear particularly interesting in an indeed revolutionary to Catholics in particular. Yet few seem to have noticed this.

The American bishops want to give concrete answers to concrete questions. As good shepherds, they want to point the way to their flock right down to strategic details.

The German bishops, on the other hand, do not want to shirk concrete answers but they consider that only experts can come up with specific answers. They, themselves, provide only the criteria; but as men of the church they have no way of saying whether a strategy meets these criteria.

The extent to which this moral and theological attitude (whereby the bishops provide the criteria while leaving the final judgment to experts) respects the maturity of Christians becomes obvious when the same approach is applied to other moral-theological questions such as contraception.

The dynamite contained in the three criteria that make deterrence only just tolerable becomes obvious when applied to concrete weapons. If this were done we would have to ask:

• Does the deployment of new mis-

siles make the waging of war more probable?
• Is their deployment necessary to prevent war through deterrence?
• Is their deployment compatible with an effective arms limitation, reduction and disarmament?

The onus of proof lies with the experts. Most people understand the radicalness of the bishops' position.

The Americans go a step further, condemning the weapons themselves and the first strike. The German bishops avoid the question of weapons as they avoid dealing with the dual weapons which they deem neither good nor evil.

The only question raised is whether change in outward appearance is more striking. There is hardly any change in the status of the Virgin in one wall of the building where campaign premises are.

There she stands, her hands quietly in prayer. Alongside her posters in bold colours their protest against missile modernisation.

At the Pershing 2 and Cruise missile and yes to a plebiscite on the issue message they spell out in block letters.

The office is sparingly equipped and has a look of spontaneous disorderliness that is typical of the alternative movement.

At campaign headquarters staff, mostly young people, leave little doubt that it is going to be the start of something big.

This autumn, they say, there are going to be the biggest and most varied campaign activities in the history of the Federal Republic of Germany.

— and not only in their private lives. The committee is the most widely taken as direct instructions.

Another peculiarity of the German paper is the chapter on the church's role in war and peace in the history.

This passage provides the basis for today's discussion within the church and is insignificant over and over again. It shows how these teachings on the situation that prevails at the moment and that they are therefore not change.

It is noteworthy that the concept of "just war" is dealt with in this paper and thus made a part of history.

The paper says that this concept is actually obsolete and that, if anything, it should now only speak of a "deterrence".

The Americans, on the other hand, still essentially adhere to the concept of a "just war," which came as a surprise to many. The Americans regard a conventional war as "just" rather than a nuclear one.

As mentioned earlier, the German bishops omit the question of nuclear war, they indirectly say, is one question anyway: "It must be decided whether it is necessary to use nuclear weapons."

"Any assessment of nuclear war is a strategy that is not in the interest of this political aim (prevention of war) of necessity be totally excluded."

In other words: If the German bishops were to assess war itself they would arrive at conclusions similar to those of their American counterparts.

But they steer clear of discussing "nuclear scenarios." They only

they delve into is how to prevent war and here they tolerate deterrence grounds mentioned earlier. But does not solve the controversy.

Continued on page 5

PROTEST

The peace movement pulls itself together

In a northern suburb of Bonn where the city still has a rural look preparations are under way for the campaign at stationing Pershing 2 and Cruise missiles in Germany.

The campaign coordinating committee has rented a shop in Rheindorf, only a few miles from the corridors of power where government officials are worried that the campaigners may be cooked.

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Continued on page 5

Central America and debates with migrant workers.

Wednesday will be the day of workers, factories, farmers and social institutions. Franz Steinkühler, the Stuttgart regional leader of IG Metall, the iron, steel and engineering workers' union, has suggested a 15-minute token stoppage in factories all over the country.

The trades union confederation has been quick to rule out the idea. It sees it as an illegal political strike.

But as the trade unions are keen to take part in the campaign week the last word has probably not yet been said on the subject.

Thursday is to be schools and universities day. Lessons and lectures are to be scrapped and debates on problems of armaments and peace held instead.

Friday as the day of parliaments and Ministries is envisaged as a day on which the campaign to set up nuclear-free zones is to be publicised.

There are also plans to hold special sessions of parliamentary bodies of one kind and another.

A variety of activities will be held in connection with the four mass rallies. In Bonn, for instance, a human chain is to be formed round the government area.

Demonstrators will converge on the embassies of the nuclear powers America, Russia, Britain, France, India and China.

There will be a "plebiscite" as part of which people are called on to hang the peace movement's symbols on walls and in windows.

Meetings and platform debates will be held all over the city, with reports given by local and regional peace groups, followed by the mass rally in the Hofgarten.

With such a wide range of activities planned, the coordinating committee, which is keen to point out that its works is financed by donations and not by funds provided by Mr Andropov, aims to register the entire city as the location of its demonstration.

The rally will be held in the pedestrian precinct, the Hofgarten and Popelendorfer Allee.

In Hamburg the rally is to converge from meeting points in various parts of the city on the Rathaus and the port.

A human chain 108 kilometres long is to be formed between Stuttgart and Neu-Ulm. Blockade activities are planned in West Berlin.

The peace movement has great expectations of the imagination individual groups are to put to use and the numbers of people who are likely to take part.

The Bonn head office says cautiously that more than the 300,000 people who attended the last Bonn rally are expected to take part in peace movement activities this October.



Jo Leinen... aggression is not politics. (Photo: Sven Simon)

Jo Leinen is more forthright. "We are already thinking in terms of a million," he says.

Activities will not be limited to the one week. Many other moves are planned beforehand. Peace camps are being held all over the country for training in non-violent resistance.

A US military installation in Swabia is to be blockaded in September by demonstrators including leading writers, such as Heinrich Böll and Günter Grass, Social Democrats such as Erhard Eppler and Oskar Lafontaine, and all 28 Green MPs in Bonn.

Later next month Artists for Peace are to hold open-air concerts in Hamburg featuring a host of well-known bands and stars such as Udo Lindenberg, Franz-Josef Degenhardt and Wolf Biermann.

There can be little doubt that the peace movement will be more active than ever before in the months to come. But will there be the much-vaunted hot autumn?

Jo Leinen takes a dim view of "talk of violence" that plays a part in fostering bitterness and hard feelings on both sides.

He is still hopeful of results from a discussion to be held at the Protestant Church Academy in Loccum, near Hannover, between politicians, leading police officers and representatives of peace movement.

He hopes this gathering, which is to be held early in September, will end all risks of polarisation between the peace movement and the police.

Misgivings and reservations about the gathering may still be voiced on all sides, but Leinen feels it is important as a means of ensuring that aggression is not mistaken for politics.

But it will still be a political tightrope walk, as Social Democrat Leinen is well aware after the clashes between police and demonstrators in Krefeld last month.

He realises that if violence is taken to excess the credibility of the peace movement will be at stake.

"We must prepare our activities so well that violence cannot occur," he says. "We will have nothing to do with people who espouse violence. Non-violence is the only way to go about it."

The non-violent success of the 1981 and 1982 peace rallies is in his view an example of the way activities should be arranged.

But can confrontation be ruled out entirely? "The peace movement," Leinen says, "is not a peace police."

Christine Zauzich
(Rheinischer Merkur/Christ und Welt,
5 August 1983)

Holzf Verfürth
(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 12 August 1983)

FINANCE

Inflexibility blamed for East Bloc's economic crisis

One of the reasons for economic crisis in the East Bloc is that the system is not able to make fundamental reforms. Neither is it able to work out a strategy to cope, says Professor Seiffert. That sets the tone for the book. He offers not a glimmer of hope for the East Bloc economies. Nor for the people affected by them.

He says the reforms are needed to change the inefficiency of the central planning system and to create a flexibility able to deal with variations in world market conditions.

A Kiel university professor, Seiffert is more familiar than most Westerners with the ideas, plans, hopes and problems in Comecon's executive suites.

He was a legal adviser to Comecon from 1969 to 1977 and met many of its top brass. As a frequent visitor to Comecon headquarters in Moscow, he had plenty of opportunity to discuss their problems.

His years in Moscow also gave him a first hand view of the limitations of the organisation and the roots of its crisis.

He has pondered the problem as to whether the East Bloc can escape the economic crisis that is clearly looming and that is bound to have its impact on the West as well.

His answer to the question raised in the title of his book is that optimism is unwarranted.

Far from just presenting a report on Comecon, the author provides much background material and analyses based on extensive personal experience. All this has resulted in sound advice on how the West should respond to the crisis.

He rejects the idea that the West should accelerate the destabilisation of the East Bloc because this would not hasten but prolong the decline.

But he warns against economic and financial aid without strings attached, i.e. without any control over what happens with it and without insistence that measures to put the economy back on its feet be introduced.

Professor Seiffert rejects the Western theory that Soviet-type political systems must be kept stable and the ruling parties strengthened.

Such a policy, he says, can only lead to political systems dictated by the Communist Party.

He shocks the reader with his call on the West to operate on the assumption that the "basic conflict of the two systems is irreconcilable."

The author stresses, however, that maintaining one's own position does not mean "forgoing a change in the general political and social status quo."

As he sees it, the West's policy towards the Comecon states must strive to bring about such a change with peaceful means and within the framework of international law. The general direction of the drive must be "towards a lasting peace in Europe by progressing beyond détente as a mere containment of the basic conflict."

Professor Seiffert: "This also includes overcoming the division of Germany."

His opening chapter, entitled "A West German in Comecon," reads like a thriller.

He describes the establishment of Comecon as "Stalin's answer to the

Wolfgang Seiffert, *Kann der Ostblock überleben? Der Comecon und die Krise des Sozialistischen Wirtschaftssystems* (Can the East Bloc survive? Comecon and the Crisis of the Socialist Economic System), Gustav Lübbe Verlag, Bergisch Gladbach, 284pp, DM34.

Marshall Plan" and revealing surprising background information on the invasion of Czechoslovakia (in his chapter "Brezhnev's response to Dubcek's attempts at reform").

The author, who took part in many Comecon conferences, describes how the organisation operates, the way in which its members can influence it and even the role of the "Germans in Comecon."

But the essence of his book are the analyses of the causes of the economic crisis in the East and the practical effects of ideology within the system.

He sees the root of the troubles in the "inefficiency of the central planning system that would need fundamental reforms to bring about and lastingly ensure prosperity and be able to flexibly cope with impulses and setbacks resulting from world market conditions."

An absolute must if the crisis is to be overcome is to introduce reforms that would change the system, he says.

Professor Seiffert puts his finger on the core of the problem: "The system's inability to introduce fundamental reforms is one of the reasons for the crisis and the lack of a strategy with which to overcome it."

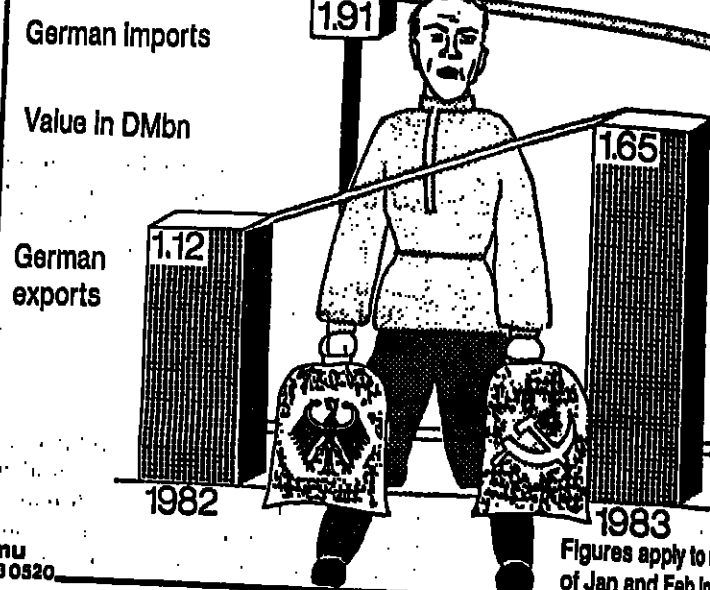
Incidentally, doubts as to the viability of the socialist economic system have been voiced in the GDR with different degrees of clarity for years, among others by Professor Fritz Bohrens.

A member of the Academy of Science in East Berlin, Bohrens was rumoured to be the "actual father of the new economic system" which seemed promising but was dropped by Erich Honecker.

As far back as 1966, Professor Bohrens wrote: "In view of the rising level of production and a growing variety of needs, the effectiveness of centrally controlled administrative methods is no longer sufficient. More effectiveness should now be achieved by a meaningful blend of central and decentralised management..."

Continued on page 7

Trade with Soviet Union



Raw materials for equipment to booming trade with Soviet Union

Germany's trade with the Soviet Union is growing fast despite heavy restrictions on political grounds.

The volume of exports has grown so much over the years that it now totals half as much again as the Saudi Arabian total and is nearly half the amount sent to the USA.

Other nations are also increasing trade with the Russians. Japan now exports more than Germany.

This all indicates that the Soviet Union is trying to modernise its own industry by stepping up imports from the West.

The gas-pipeline deal with Western Europe is only one example. The Russians have shown more interest in a wide range of manufactured goods.

This new era of expansion is an opportunity for German industry, which has an excellent reputation in the Soviet Union. Political considerations are the main handicap.

The Soviet Union has something that Germany doesn't have: raw materials. It has more than anybody else, while the Federal Republic is the world's third largest buyer of them.

The Soviet Union also needs what Germany makes: industrial plant and machinery. It has the equipment the Russians need to exploit their huge supply of natural resources.

There is yet another reason why the Soviet Union is an ideal trading partner.

ner. Unlike other growing nations as Latin America and Asia, it has no financing problems. On the contrary, its assets at foreign banks are growing and its foreign debt has fallen to less than DM2.5bn in five years.

As a result, few other nations are able to absorb as much as the Soviet Union in the immediate future. A wrong assessment of ideology's especially in view of the current gas deal that will start coming into effect in the mid-1980s.

Moscow has made it quite clear it intends using that money to modernise its industry.

This makes such major Soviet projects as coal liquefaction, chemical and the modernisation of the transport system quite feasible. The Kremlin has reaffirmed its intention to give most of these orders to German companies because previous projects have been handled to the detriment of both sides.

Germany's industry is particularly interested in such orders because the production capacity. It is not surprising that German industrial managers and bankers are active in Moscow.

The main threat to this promising development is political. But this is not an insurmountable obstacle. It is not a transfer of technology that is the problem.

The Soviet leadership has made quite clear its intention to buy German order books will only be if the Geneva missile talks are successful.

But past experience has shown Germany's trade with the Bloc to be amazingly robust and comes to political influences. It has successfully weathered both the oil and a series of embargoes.

Even though the missiles are more serious than previous crises, there is no reason for German industry to throw in the towel. It should be cautiously optimistic.

This would not only benefit Germany but also help maintain the talks and help subsequent relations. There is nothing to indicate that the Soviet Union thinks differently on this issue — even if it talks differently.

Hans Georg Lohmann (Nürnberg Nachrichten, 20 Aug 1983)

Germany's private banks are a vanishing breed. One after the other they are being absorbed by bigger competitors. The latest victim is Frankfurt's Bank für Sozialwirtschaft.

The private Vereinsbank, already a member of the Frankfurt group, has bought the remaining ten per cent of the shares for 100 million marks from Johann Philipp von Bethmann, who thus relinquished his position as a personally liable partner. He is the sixth in a long line of Bethmann bankers.

Hamburg's Bank Berenberg, Gossler & Co., which was lending money as far back as 1590, now has 40 per cent of its capital held by Norddeutsche Landesbank.

Back in the 19th century that private bankers themselves created competition that is now taking them over.

More than 50 years ago, in 1925, Germany could choose between 1,406 private banks. But then their number started declining: to 915 in 1935 and 233 in 1945.

Cologne's Herstatt Bank, many's largest private bank, collapsed. This led to a loss of confidence. Customers flocked to the major banks. By 1981 private banks survived.

Determined to prevent a repeat of the Herstatt affair, the small banks established a special fund to safeguard their depositors' money. And then came the regulation requiring banks to raise their capital to DM6m, more money than many could lay their hands on. And more went out of business.

Some of Hamburg's private banks that had traditionally specialised in foreign trade financing found that they could no longer compete when oil prices exploded. Their assets were not enough to finance even one-tanker loads.

This is how the Hamburg bank, Marcard & Co., was taken over by the French Banque Indosuez which has held 83 per cent of the shares since 1982.

No exclusive are some of the private banks that many people wanting to open accounts are politely told to go to the savings bank around the corner. The private bankers are only interested in top customers. They leave the personnel-intensive mass business to the big banks.

Some, like Conrad Hinrich Donner, now 68 per cent owned by Vereins- und Westbank, are meantime prepared to make an exception.

This does not apply to Schröder, Münchmeyer, Hengst & Co. (SMH) of Frankfurt, Hamburg and Offenbach. The minimum deposit there is DM500,000.

But the customer is pampered. Highly skilled portfolio managers look after the money needs of the chosen few. For example, 100 of SMH's 349 staff members are securities analysts and portfolio managers.

According to Hamburg's private bankers, a customer can get his portfolio manager out of bed at 2 a.m. when he stands a good chance of getting not only a sound investment tip but also a drink to go with it.

It is not only wealthy individuals but major industrial corporations as well that like to use private banks for their "delicate" deals.

Berenberg, Gossler & Co. has businesses, the City of Hamburg, publishing houses, shipyards and oil companies among its customers.

Axel Ostrowski (Kleiner Nachrichten, 6 August 1983)

BUSINESS

Ledger domain: vanishing trick of the private bank



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Axel Ostrowski (Kleiner Nachrichten, 6 August 1983)

Marcard & Co. seriously as a private bank.

For its mass business, the Marcard Bank has acquired a 66 per cent stake in Fischer & Co., Hamburg, a private bank with a balance of DM448m (1982).

Here, customers are coddled whatever the size of their deposits. They appreciate this and do not run to a big bank for a fraction of a percentage point, says von Marcard.

Wetzel of Berenberg, Gossler & Co. offers his customers a once-a-year golfing spree: "I don't like to miss out on a deal, but golf is a passion with me."

Iwan Herstatt (of the now defunct Herstatt Bank) is said to have been a wizard at drumming up business. He never went anywhere without a batch of account opening forms. He was a great believer in word-of-mouth advertising, and it seems to have worked splendidly with him.

The most successful of Germany's private banks is Sal. Oppenheim & Cie (founded in 1789) of Cologne and Frankfurt. Its 1982 balance was DM10.2 bn (payroll 673). This puts this private bank among Germany's 50 largest, followed by Trinkhaus & Burkhart (DM5.1bn and a payroll of 645). Since 1980, Britain's Midland Bank has had a 66.6 per cent stake in Trinkhaus & Burkhart.

Among the other large private banks are SMH (DM3.4bn and 349 employees) and Warburg, Brinckmann, Wirtz & Co. (DM2.3bn, payroll 418).

"Prospects for private banks have never been as good as now," comments Joachim Wetzel. And indeed the private bankers look to the future with optimism.

They plan their hopes on their personalised counselling for each branch of business, estate management and letters of credit.

The private banks are in an excellent position to handle foreign deals through correspondent banks abroad. Financial deals can be wrapped up within a matter of hours.

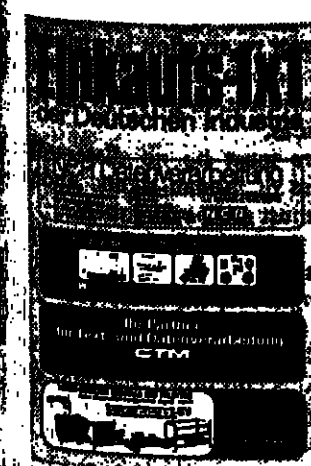
Comments the spokesman of one of the mammoth banks: "There will and there should always be private banks. They're simply part of our banking landscape."

And it is not only the big banks that are investing in the future.

Since the beginning of this year, a computer company has been tinkering with a special computer programme for private banks at Berenberg, Gossler & Co.

Marlene Röder (General-Anzeiger Bonn, 28 July 1983)

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(Nürnberg Nachrichten, 20 Aug 1983)

PERSPECTIVE

Soviet line gives cause for neither hope nor fear

The West must stand up to the Soviet Union, says writer Wolfgang Leonhard, 62, in an interview with Herbert Kremp of *Die Welt*. Leonhard's parents were German emigrés. He grew up in the Soviet Union, came to Berlin in 1945 and sought refuge in the West in 1950. He is an internationally renowned expert on East Bloc affairs and a lecturer at Yale University in New Haven, Conn.

normalisation envisaged in ties with China has run into difficulties.

This being so, it is unlikely to be in the Soviet leaders' interest to overstrain relations with the Federal Republic of Germany.

If they were to do so the result might be that Moscow would find itself increasingly isolated in its external affairs.

Q: Is Mr Andropov firmly in power or is his position in any way uncertain, be it for health or political reasons?

A: There are many indications that Mr Andropov is only a transitional leader, although initially he seems as Mr Brezhnev's successor to have been given all power and authority.

He has been general secretary of the CPSU since November 1982, chairman of the Defence Council since May 1983 and chairman of the presidium of the Supreme Soviet, or head of state, since June 1983.

At present there can be no doubt that he is No. 1, but his fairly advanced age makes it seem doubtful whether he can hold on to this position for any length of time.

When Stalin took over as general secretary in the spring of 1922 he was 43. When Khrushchev became Party leader in 1953 he was 59. When Brezhnev took over in October 1964 he was 58.

Mr Andropov took over as leader at the age of 68, and in the Soviet leadership a general secretary needs several years in which to consolidate his power. It takes at least until the next Party Congress.

The 27th CPSU Congress is due to be held in the spring of 1986. By then Mr Andropov will be 72.

It is not just a matter of his term of office. Even more far-reaching changes at the top are due before long. Mr Andropov's closest associates are all well into their 70s.

Premier Nikolai Tikhonov is 78, Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko is 74 and Defence Minister Dimitri Ustinov will be 75 in October.

So it cannot be long before new men will have to take over key posts in the Soviet leadership, and that will be no easy task.

Initial preparations seem already to be in progress. A troika of younger men appear to be coming to the fore, although they are still overshadowed by the older leaders.

They are Nikolai Romanov, 60, from Leningrad, who seems to be mainly responsible for industry and economic affairs; First Deputy Premier Qaidar Aliyev, 60, from Azerbaijan, who is mainly responsible for home affairs; and Mikhail Gorbuchov, 52, who is responsible for agriculture in the politbureau and the central committee secretariat.

If they take over in succession to the older generation of Kremlin leaders they will be the first Soviet leaders who did not learn the ropes under Stalin; all three have made their way to the top since Stalin's death in March 1953.

A new generation would at long last have taken over in the Kremlin. Only then will we be able to tell whether a change of manpower at the top is enough to enable the Soviet Union to embark on modernisation worth mentioning and on urgently needed reforms. But that remains to be seen.

Q: Have there been domestic and foreign policy changes in the Soviet Union since Mr Brezhnev's death that might be termed structural or likely to have any future effect?

A: No. Changes have been limited to differences in emphasis as regards method, not content. Mr Andropov's speeches are in part more attuned to reality.

At times he refers more openly to shortages. A campaign against corruption was conducted for a while (but has now been scrapped).

Another striking point is that Mr Andropov has placed slightly greater emphasis than in the past on the rights of non-Russian nationalities.

In the economic sector a number of what are officially termed experiments

are being undertaken, although to no more than a limited extent. The limitations are apparent in the fact that even the concept of still not permitted in the Soviet Union.

There has been no easing on Soviet civil rights campaign democrats (who in the West what unclearly, and in part ly, known as dissidents), but sure on them has intensified.

Soviet foreign policy has remained unchanged, maintaining the Brezhnev era.

The campaign against the track decision has been efforts to improve ties with the West to encounter difficulties.

The Soviet leaders are as were under Mr Brezhnev in right to a say in the Middle East. Turnover last year increased DM1.23bn to DM1.574bn.

Q: What conclusions do you draw from your analysis for the Bonn government and for the West?

A: Let me first make a point. Frequent mention is made with a fine reputation, are not superpowers as though the East and West were on a par.

It is a matter of the qualitative difference between democracy and dictatorship on the one hand and a system with drastically limited rights on the other.

My aim is not to make this a sober assessment.

The difference between democracy and dictatorship is a factor in the long run will probably be important than the number of missiles or other.

But as for the immediate present Soviet policy gives Bonn lies neither cause for hope nor reason for fear, but panic.

It is encouraging to note that of euphoric detente has come without a reversion to cold war. Federal Republic has embarked on a phase of sober and realistic relations with the Soviet Union.

The aims are clear. We must the Atlantic alliance and the track decision while at the same time Bonn's renunciation of force and serious readiness to ties with Moscow to break down.

Opportunities of meeting Soviet leaders must be used but ought not to be sought at any cost. Negotiations should be conducted neither under pressure of time nor with the group, with works in Munich, Friedshafen, Lindau and Oberpfaffenhofen, near Munich, has held its own.

Despite the international recession the chill wind of competition Dornier has retained a fair share of the market.

They have kept up comprehensive research and development that has been increasingly successful in safeguarding company jobs.

Dornier have also made a worldwide name for themselves by delving into new technologies.

The company combines Swabian spirit of invention and thoroughness and the spirit of German aviation pioneers as embodied by the founder, Claude Dornier, and his son Claudius.

To this day the combination has led Dornier in good stead, ensuring it a firm place in the European aerospace industry.

Herbert Kremp
(Die Welt, 6 August 1983)

AVIATION

Dornier's tried and trusted formula keeps it aloft



There are no job worries at Dornier, the last independent aero manufacturer in Germany, and a third of the work in research and development. Turnover last year increased DM1.23bn to DM1.574bn.

It differs in many respects from what the general public expects an aerospace company to be like.

Its hallmarks have been the success of Dornier design engineers and sales staff with short and vertical take-off aircraft.

The Do 27 was the company's first post-war best seller: 650 were built and sold. It proved as useful in many Third World countries as it was in the early days of the Bundeswehr.

It was the first post-war German plane that was a commercial success. Technically it was a winner in any case.

The Do 27 was followed by the Sky-servant, a versatile short take-off aircraft, and the latest model in the series, the Do 228.

Technically the Do 228 is the ultimate in commuter and multi-purpose aircraft. Dornier are confident it will earn money and keep staff in employment until well into the 1990s.

"We have repaid to the last pfennig the loans we were given by Bonn towards the cost of developing and constructing the Sky-servant."

"We will be repaying the aid we have been lent in connection with the Do 228 too. That's how optimistic we are," says Bernhard Schmidt.

These are words that are far from common in the aircraft industry these days.

There is a widespread prejudice that companies like Dornier are kept going mainly or even exclusively by military research, development and production contracts.

Taxpayer's money

In other words, they depend on the taxpayer's money. But that is only half the truth.

Military contracts may make up a substantial proportion of turnover, but the criticism implied misses the point and is factually mistaken.

In Dornier's case in particular the wide range of company activities in the civil aviation sector are much less known to the general public than military contracts.

Mention is mainly made, in this context, of the Alpha jet, a Franco-German fighter aircraft that has naturally played a large part in taking the company's aircraft construction turnover to DM534m per annum.

But the Alpha jet production lines will shut down for good in two years' time. More than 500 Alphas will by then have taken wing.

Dornier have lately taken on a new role as suppliers for the European A



Claudius Dornier Jr. . . in the tradition of his father.

(Photo: Hella Wolff-Seybold)

310 Airbus, as subcontractors for the 217-seater version of the Airbus.

They are to be congratulated on having chosen to collaborate in the manufacture of the A 310 rather than the larger, 251-seater A 300. The smaller version is felt to be much more promising as a commercial proposition.

Incidentally, as a subcontractor Dornier does not have to shoulder any of the risk the Airbus project inevitably entails.

Turnover has undeniably increased steadily in the military sector, including missiles, torpedoes, reconnaissance devices and drones.

It has also increased in the space sector and, in particular, in new technology, of which the Do 228 commuter aircraft is the most advanced example.

Esu, the European Space Agency, has acknowledged Dornier's expertise in awarding the company leadership of the consortium that designed and built the ERS-1 terrestrial observation satellite.

Engineers from 13 countries were associated with the ERS project.

Dornier are also associated with the Glotta space probe that will be sent up to take a closer look at Halley's comet when it next passes through the solar system in 1986.

They are likewise associated with the Ariane launcher vehicle and the Space-lab project.

Dornier by no means regard the use of shock waves to break up kidney stones as a sideline. This is a sector in which they have earned a worldwide reputation.

A kidney stone crusher costs DM3m. Dornier also manufacture measurement and control equipment for environmental protection and have built textile machinery in Lindau since the 1940s.

Back in the aviation field, Dornier have been entrusted by Boeing with fitting out 18 Awacs reconnaissance planes as part of a Nato programme.

The emphasis nonetheless remains on middle-of-the-road aircraft construction.

Over the post-war decades Dornier have manufactured over 1,000 short take-off planes of all kinds that have proved satisfactory in use all over the world.

They are banking on this fund of experience in launching the DM4m Do 228 in competition with US manufacturers, Britain, Canada and Brazil.

The Soviet Union manufactures similar aircraft but they are not serious

competitors with their Western counterparts because they are gas-guzzlers.

That makes them far too expensive to run to Western markets and for Third World countries.

Market research experts estimate that in the next 12 years there will be a demand for about 3,500 turboprop aircraft in the Do 228 category.

Dornier would like to make sure of a large slice of the cake: at least 450, including 300 by the end of the present decade.

Looking at USA

The DO 228 has sold well of late: in Malaysia, Taiwan, Bhutan, Nigeria, Norway and Sweden, where the competition was neatly upstaged.

Sales figures seem to confirm that Dornier are heading in the right direction. Dornier sales executives hope even to gain a foothold in the US market.

The short-term target, to build and sell three Do 228s per month, has virtually been reached. The first 14 have already been handed over; 13 more are to follow before the year is out.

There are 18 orders in hand and 49 options, which is far from bad, especially as more orders seem likely to follow. The Do 228 certainly shows that Dornier have again been quick to size up the market.

For years there has been talk of a renaissance of small and medium-sized propeller aircraft. Dornier developed and build in next to no time turboprop aircraft capable of knocking spots off well-known US planes.

"It is part of the Dornier tradition," Bernhard Schmidt says, "to try new approaches and steal a march on the others."

"But we aren't gamblers. We have carefully calculated the risk we are running. Our scientific staff and our experience guarantee that."

With a glance at seemingly all-powerful competitors in Europe and overseas he adds: "We may be a medium-sized company but the so-called big boys are often not all that big."

Knowledge is power, as Dornier have been well aware for over 60 years. Success bears out the attitude taken by the last independent operator in the German aerospace industry.

Karl Morgenstern

(Rheinischer Merkur/Christ and Welt, 5 August 1983)

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■ THE ENVIRONMENT

Earth's temperature set to rise, and human beings will be to blame

Global mean temperature on the surface of the Earth will increase by about two degrees centigrade in the next 40 years, says Bonn climatologist Hermann Flohn.

Writing in *Geographische Rundschau* on the basis of what was known at the end of 1982, he says the estimated increase will be due to gases released into the atmosphere by virtue of human activities.

About seven tenths of a degree will be due to the higher carbon dioxide count in the atmosphere.

A further six tenths will be due to nitrogen fertilizer, the end-product of which is nitrous oxide, or laughing gas. The third major factor will be a higher level of water evaporation, accounting for a temperature increase of 0.4 degrees.

Combustion of fossil fuels currently releases 5.3 gigatons of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere annually, and the output is increasing by 2.2 per cent per annum.

Destruction of the tropical rain forest at a rate of 160,000 square km per year adds a further two to four gigatons annually.

According to the most reliable estimates the atmosphere absorbs about 55 per cent of carbon dioxide and the seas the remaining 45 per cent.

The carbon dioxide count in the atmosphere has increased from 290 parts



per million in 1900 to over 340 parts per million at the beginning of this year.

It is currently increasing at a rate of 1.2 parts per million a year.

The less biomass there is, the less carbon from the carbon dioxide in the atmosphere is absorbed by plants and the faster the carbon dioxide count increases.

In Central Europe, and arguably in North America, forest growth is steadily declining. It is certainly declining rapidly in German woods and forests.

The estimates do not take into account the increase in carbon dioxide that is likely to result from the demise of trees and forests.

The Bundestag commission of inquiry into future atomic energy policy reported in 1980 that experts were agreed an energy policy aimed at growth would have a specific effect.

Even if the emphasis were to be on promoting atomic energy the result would be a heavy consumption of fossil fuels.

Energy saving, especially electric power, is likely to have a positive effect on the carbon dioxide problem, Flohn claims.

This aspect was covered exhaustively

by Wilfried Bach, of Münster, last year in a book entitled *Gefahr für unser Klima* (Danger for the Climate).

"We are burning up in 200 to 300 years the fossil fuels nature, in the shape of photosynthesis, took 400 million years to produce," Flohn writes.

What consequences will a mean temperature increase of two degrees by the year 2020 have?

In the early Middle Ages, about the year 1000, when the Vikings colonised southern Greenland, the entire region must have been ice-free.

In those days the mean annual temperature was one degree higher than it is today.

Deep-sea drilling has shown that about 120,000 years ago, in the interglacial period, the temperatures were warmer than at any time in the past 700,000 years.

In those days the mean annual temperature was two to two and a half degrees higher than it is today.

Lions, mastodons and hippos flourished in southern England. Their bones have also been found in gravel pits near Worms on the Rhine.

In those days the sea-level was five to seven metres higher than it is today. The seas extended to Siberia and linked the Arctic Ocean with the Baltic. Scandinavia and Finland were islands.

To judge the consequences of even greater increases in temperature we must go even further back in time.

Facts found in relation to climate history are in keeping to a surprising degree with the results of model estimates.

If there were a substantially higher carbon dioxide count and level of other toxins and mean temperatures were four degrees higher than today, conditions such as prevailed in the late tertiary period might recur.

In those days, between 14 and three and a half million years ago, the Arctic was covered by an icecap but the Arctic wasn't.

Salt and plaster deposits such as today occur in southern Tunisia accumulated in the Vioness basin and the plateau along the upper reaches of the Rhine.

Flohn says the arid zones could move 400 to 800 kilometres further north toward Central Europe.

The sub-tropical rain zone would become narrower and likewise head north. California, the Mediterranean and the Middle East would be totally drought-stricken.

Exact regional forecasts cannot be made because in the late tertiary period the mountain ranges did not, for the most part, yet exist.

They now exercise a critical influence on the climate. Besides, massive volcanic eruptions could cool the Earth down rather than heating it up further.

It looks as though the resurgence of volcanic activity since 1963 has ensured that the 0.5-degree temperature increase that might have been expected in view of exhaust fumes has not yet occurred.

Flohn stresses that all current forecasts must be seen in the light of what is strictly limited knowledge. There has yet to be a model capable of satisfactorily simulating the present-day climate with its seasonal variations.

Martin Urban

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 4 August 1983)

The remarkable properties of the neem tree

The neem tree, an evergreen that grows widely in Africa and a range of unusual properties it promising prospect for countries.

Azadirachta indica is its name. It is useful because it is fireproof and impervious to diseases of termites and its leaves used as cattle fodder.

Agents refined from its seed be harnessed to fight many pests, neem oil, although inedible, used to lubricate engines and soap.

The waste that is left over has been pressed out of the effective fertiliser that has a effect on pests.

Small wonder the neem tree been the subject of international conferences held by German university department of phytopathology applied zoology and financial Bonn government agency that technical cooperation with World.

Professor Heinz Schmutterer in the Giessen University what is so important about the insecticides in developing countries in particular.

According to extremely WHO estimates there are about a year in Third World countries due to misuse of chemicals.

The number of less lethal poisonings is probably substantial, and the level of environmental pollution is high too.

What small farmers in the World particularly need is a simple and easy-to-use method from plants that can be easily controlled as many pests.

It must control as many pests as possible yet be harmless to humans and other warm-blooded animals.

It was shown in 1972 that the active agents in neem seed prevent from shedding their skin or development in other ways.

Professor Schmutterer says substances are effective in dealing locusts, caterpillars, beetle larvae, cicadas, gnat young, thrips and live on plant roots and pests seriously ravage grain stores.

They have proved more effective artificial substances in coping with cabbage moth and a West African beetle.

He notes with amazement that extract seems not only not to be natural enemies of rice and pests; it can even enhance crop yields.

Fertiliser consisting of neem seed pressings has been used the International Rice Research Institute in the Philippines to boost yield to 1.3 tonnes per hectare.

This was partly due to the substances temporarily declining number of ostracods that live in fields when they are under water.

The algae that these little mollusks eat flourished accordingly, they died they produced enriched water that functioned as a fertiliser for rice plants.

(Nürnberger Nachrichten, 2 August 1983)

LITERATURE

Cul-de-sac, Sackgasse, strada chiusa: exit out of translators' blind alley



tion in teamwork is a welcome change from day-to-day work.

It has also achieved results, such as the publication of jointly translated books such as a selection of essays by Jean Cayrol.

One of the main aims of the college is to make the work of translation transparent and controllable, to show how a translation comes about and why one choice is made rather than another.

Another is to document work and to set up a library of translations, which is, incidentally, an idea dating back to Goethe.

When Goethe was sent the first translation of his Hermann and Dorothea into a foreign language he read it immediately and said it ought to be put alongside the original as being equal in quality.

Translators at Straelen have, for instance, checked each other's work. They reread Thomas Mann's 'Magic Mountain' to see how the various translators coped with the more difficult passages.

The Magic Mountain is the tale of an individual illness and also that of illness as such and the collapse of an entire society.

At one point in the novel there is a reference to *der blaue Heinrich*, who is rendered by the French translator as *Henri le Bleu*.

The English translator was found to have gone one step better and referred to the Blue Peter. The verb "to peter" is clearly appropriate, while the Blue Peter as a flag is flown by ships that sail out to sea and may never return.

The idea of a European translators' college was born about 10 years ago at the Erlangen Talks, held in November 1972, by German translators.

Translators are the least-known cogs in the wheel of literature even though many other bestselling novel, one non-fiction bestseller in three and nine out of 10 crime novels, science fiction tales, and TV series are translations.

In most cases no-one knows who the translator is. His name isn't mentioned.

Elmar Tophoven, the translator of Marcel Beckett, Claude Simon and others into German, was the prime mover and persistent campaigner.

He first thought in terms of the Töle School, a translators' college that had been founded over 700 years ago. Why should such an institution only be possible in the Middle Ages?

So let us take a look at a normal working day at Möhlenstrasse 10 in Straelen, today. Klaus Birkenhauer is preparing for the next weekend's activities.

He translates from English and has written several books of his own, including one about Beckett.

A group of Dutch translators will be working on a new project. Transla-

So the translation in this instance succeeded in underpinning the atmosphere of the original novel.

Elmar Tophoven is one of the most important contemporary translators into German, partly because he has spent years trying not only to present his own work but also to show how he has set about it.

His aim is to make the art of translation teachable. As the leading spirit of the college he is keen to set standards of translation ever higher.

"At present," he says, "the lessons to be learnt from a translation are learnt by young linguists who compare it with the original."

His idea is to supply a commentary on the translation as well as the translation itself. He feels 180 printed pages of book will produce about 1,400 translator's footnotes.

Many observations will relate only to the personal development of the translator, but points constantly arise that are of more general interest and could be incorporated in dictionaries.

These points, he says, should be collected and filed in an electronic German-English, German-French or German-Spanish dictionary.

Straelen already has a newly-installed computer capable of doing the donkey work.

If everything works, and it surely will, the translators' college is bound to emerge as a major venue for literary debate.

Translators read books very closely. When Tophoven was translating Beckett's *Compagnie* into German (and a commentary to go with it) he noticed how freely Beckett himself translated his work.

Beckett writes his original work in English and then translates it into

French. The French version was very freely and imaginatively translated in certain sections.

Tophoven felt encouraged not to stick too closely to the literal text but to try and find German phrases that were more in keeping with what Beckett had to say.

The translators' next aim, he says, is to set up a round-the-clock telephone service.

If someone in Bavaria is translating a book from the Spanish and comes across a phrase he is not familiar with he will then be able to ring Straelen and ask.

In all probability Straelen will know the answer. Its reference library and dictionary section are so comprehensive that they are probably already better than most university libraries.

There is virtually day-by-day proof that the word has got around. Many of the problems with which foreign translators confront Straelen are problems that only German translators can readily solve.

A curly one

An American who was translating theoretical work by Friedrich Schiller, for instance, rang to ask why some passages were italicised.

He failed to see why. In his view there were so many much more important comments that were not in italics. What was the point?

His problem was soon solved. Italicised passages in Schiller's theoretical writings are not set in italics to emphasise their content.

The purpose is to emphasise pronunciation. When these words are accentuated, Schiller's will be seen to have been a Swabian accent.

That is a point that is unlikely to occur so readily to anyone who doesn't come from southern Germany. But Klaus Birkenhauer comes from down south and was able to offer a ready explanation.

Christian Lindor

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 4 August 1983)

Books nestle happily where pigs and sheep once mucked around

The International Young People's Library has moved to new quarters on the outskirts of Munich, surrounded by small lakes in a neat and friendly landscape.

It spent over 30 years in Schwabing, in cramped city-centre accommodation. The library, which is the only one of its kind in the world, now has 10 times as much room.

It is housed in Schloss Blutenburg, a historic monument renovated for DM20m and fitted out with the latest in library facilities.

The 400,000 books in 120 languages are looked after by a fresh team of librarians: in what used to be a ducal hunting lodge and moated castle.

The castle needed thorough restoration. It used to be a convent but was last used to house pigs and sheep by a local farmer.

So it is hardly surprising that the librarians took three years. The result is a library atmosphere with a difference.

Under the historic arches of the main reading room young readers can browse through a permanent shelf stock of 10,000 children's and young people's books in 10 languages.

The 10 languages include Serbo-Croat and Japanese.

In the peace and quiet of towers and turrets that are reached via the courtyard students, teachers, librarians, publishers and research scholars can delve deeper.

They have access to the lending facility for international specialist literature comprising 10,000 volumes and 240 periodicals.

The library is a Unesco-associated project launched in 1948 by a Stuttgart woman, Jella Lepman.

Annual additions total 15,000 books, traditionally supplied free of charge by publishers all over the world.

Difficulties arise only when the countries concerned are poor, the customs

authorities are strict and language barriers or paper shortages prevent prompt delivery.

The details are outlined by Lioba Betten, 34, the new deputy director, a Munich librarian.

There is a gigantic underground warehouse of books beneath the linden trees and the apple trees in the castle courtyard.

About 50,000 children's books of historic interest are kept in fireproof, waterproof quarters.

Over 300,000 volumes are stored in accordance with the latest techniques, including the four fifths of the 50,000 volumes of secondary literature that are not immediately available on demand.

The library was set up after the Second World War to promote peace and international understanding.

Frau Betten and her boss, Andreas Dode, 40, who comes from Leipzig, have yet to put in serious public relations work for their new home.

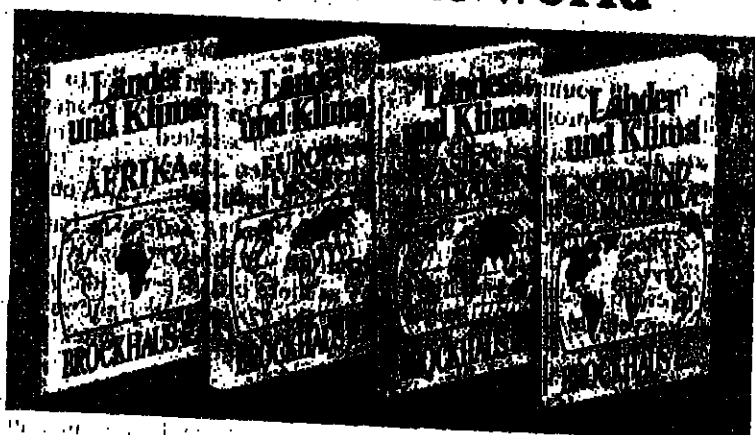
But there are already 300 applications by children and young people to borrow books. Films based on books are to be shown once a month; the first was Erich Kästner's *Kontinent der Tiere*.

There are also plans for language courses, exhibitions and readings.

dpa

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 5 August 1983)

Meteorological stations all over the world



supplied the data arranged in see-at-a-glance tables in these new reference works. They include details of air and water temperature, precipitation, humidity, sunshine, physical stress of climate, wind conditions and frequency of thunderstorms.

These figures compiled over the years are invaluable both for planning journeys to distant countries and for scientific research.

Basic facts and figures for every country in the world form a preface to the tables. The emphasis is on the country's natural statistics, on climate, population, trade and transport.

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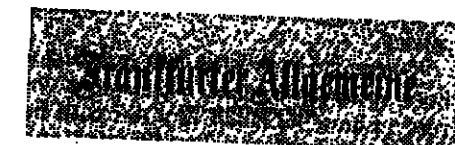
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■ MEDICINE

Treating spine complaints gets to root of other problems



Among the most common forms of complaint today are those which affect the body's system of controlling its movement. This involves the skeleton, the nerves and the muscles.

Most of the problems stem from the spinal column. Sixty per cent of women and 80 per cent of men over 50 have degenerative changes in the spine, according to Professor Herbert Junghans, a pioneer in spinal research.

But he says that this degeneration alone does not always cause problems, especially if the muscle system surrounding the spine is strong enough to support it.

There could, however, be disorders of the complicated vertebrae system without symptoms.

The diagnosis and treatment of disorders of the muscular skeletal system is the specialised field of "manual medicine" or "chiropractic".

Both terms are derived from the word "hand" (one in Latin, one in Greek). The reason for this is that functional changes of the skin, muscles and joints can usually only be discovered through a painstaking manual examination. Frequently, the complaint can be alleviated or cured through manipulation.

Chiropractic manipulation has been in use for thousands of years. But until recently modern European medicine left this field to non-medical specialists, chiropractors.

In America, a variant of this manual medicine, osteopathy, has gained academic recognition, and the Doctor of Osteopathy degree equals a general medical degree. This was pointed out by Professor Friedrich Loew at the recent 7th Interdisciplinary Forum of the German Medical Association in Cologne.

Loew urged that this neglected medical discipline be given more emphasis in medical training in this country.

German chiropractors now receive their training in practical courses organised by the German Society for Manual Medicine in Neutrauburg and Hamm. Only four German medical schools teach manual medicine.

Doctors who have passed several of these courses can become members of the Society and, following a final examination, add the word "Chiropractic" to their nameplate.

Patients should know about this before they consult a chiropractor because manual medicine was with some reason looked at with suspicion for a long time.

Conventional medicine left chiropractic to outsiders, primarily people without a medical degree who knew how to manipulate but frequently used this practice where it was not called for and could therefore be harmful.

Chiropractors today keep within their limitations. E. Schwarz, president of the Swiss Medical Society for Manual Medicine, told a German Medical Association Congress in Montecatini-Terme recently.

Even so, there were doctors who manipulated the spinal column without having the experience. They had simply learned a few grips and positions.

Many national health organisations provided lists of doctors qualified to carry out manual examinations and treatment.

But some of these lists, such as the one in Berlin, are compiled from information provided by national health doctors, criticised Berlin orthopaedic specialist Karl-Helz Drogula, president of the German Society for Manual Medicine. They did not take into account whether the person listed was actually a trained chiropractor.

A chiropractor with a sound knowledge of the necessary techniques who uses manipulation only where it is really called for can provide relief for a great many pain-ridden patients.

A Swiss survey of internists shows that about 30 per cent of their patients could profit from manual medicine. The percentage is likely to be even higher for general practitioners or orthopaedists, said Schwarz.

Disorders due to a blockage between vertebrae are particularly suitable for chiropractic treatment.

This type of blockage, which is functional rather than anatomic, restricts a joint's normal scope of movement. Appropriate manipulation can restore this movement and rid the patient of pain.

In some cases, all complaints can be removed with a simple twist resulting in an audible click. A case in point is lumbago, a painful condition involving the lumbar muscles.

But such instant successes are the exception rather than the rule. Schwarz told the congress that manipulation or

the softer technique

of osteopathic mobilisation must be only part of a comprehensive individual therapy plan. Dr Drogula also stressed the interplay of manual medicine and other therapeutic measures and warned against using chiropractic only. A surprisingly large number of disorders can be treated by manipulation provided this warning is heeded. Some types of headaches, dizziness, shoulder and arm pains and cricks in the neck are to disorders of the neck section of the spinal column. Pain that seems to radiate from the

heart frequently originates in the chest section of the spinal column.

Hip pains need not necessarily come from disorders of the hip joint. They can also be due to problems with one of the lower vertebrae.

Lumbago and sciatica can also be treated by manual manipulation, though not always successfully.

Dr Drogula stressed that certain types of muscle pain in the spinal column region are not always due to blocked vertebrae but that the causality can also be reversed.

In such cases, it is useless to treat the blockage. What must be done is to treat the muscles instead.

Just the jab!

Five-language dog tags for diabetics are now available in English, French, German, Italian and Spanish. They are used to explain the problem for holidaymakers in case of an emergency in a foreign country.

It transpired time and again at the Montecatini congress that the hand in hand with muscular tension and a strengthening of the "corset" that supports the spine.

These insights are based on results of research into muscle physiology, especially the work of Janda (Prague).

According to this research, it is important to prevent muscular disorders in patients with disorders of the column and its vertebrae.

Systematic stretching of muscles that have been shortened as a result of inactivity and exercises to strengthen muscles with a support well as a movement function can trick here.

As a result, it is not enough to prescribe physical exercises. The patient must tell the physiotherapist what he does to practice with the patient must never discontinue these exercises if he is to stay well, Schwarz said.

Complications as a result of therapy occur primarily when the therapy has been applied where it has not been used. For example, acute joint inflammations, rheumatism or organic diseases of the column.

Jiri Dvorak, Berne, told the congress that a survey showed complications in an estimated 20 per cent of manipulations over the past decades.

Even assuming a large number of reported complications, it is not obvious that manual medicine is as risky as a relatively low risk activity also an economical type of medicine.

Dr Drogula pointed to the advantages of manual medicine over drugs: Manual therapy is locally while a drug frequently has undesirable side effects involving the whole of the human organism. However, that manual medicine is also used medication.

Gerhard Graf (Lübecker Nachrichten, 6 August 1983)

■ HORTICULTURE

Adenauer, Schmidt, side by side in a rose garden

Nothing like Konrad Adenauer and Helmut Schmidt side by side in a rose garden. Add a few characteristics of the two men and there would probably be an overwhelming majority in

the politicians Adenauer and Schmidt. It is roses we are talking about the deep red Konrad Adenauer and the yellow Helmut Schmidt.

Two varieties could indeed be named both were on show at the national rose-growers' congress in Baden.



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Gerhard Graf (Lübecker Nachrichten, 6 August 1983)

Nothing like Konrad Adenauer and Helmut Schmidt side by side in a rose garden. Add a few characteristics of the two men and there would probably be an overwhelming majority in

the politicians Adenauer and Schmidt. It is roses we are talking about the deep red Konrad Adenauer and the yellow Helmut Schmidt.

Two varieties could indeed be named both were on show at the national rose-growers' congress in Baden.



The Spanish Garden at the Munich exhibition.

ed interior decorator and would well match old leather or yellowing prints.

The Americans are thrilled by such colour combinations. Adjudicators lined the rose-beds, sniffing, handling leaves and flowers and discussing figures.

Delegates of national associations of rose-growers were in attendance. So were rose-lovers from among the general public.

One was a member of the Belgian nobility. She has roses 280 years old growing in the garden of her chateau and was taught to love roses from an early age.

There was a lady from Northern Ireland who bought an old house and began to look for period roses to match her home. She went on to become a research scholar clued up on the roses of antiquity.

Then there was the retired local authority director of horticulture and the collector of rose pictures from South Africa.

They are the sort of people who tour the rose gardens of this world in much the same way as others visit concerts or race meetings.

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DIE ZEIT

leaves, and the gracious way in which the solitary bloom withered and faded was felt to hold forth great promise.

Even so, fewer orders have been placed for Helmut Schmidt since his namesake was replaced as Bonn Chancellor by Helmut Kohl.

That may have been a reason why rose-breeders were none too upset that neither Herr Kohl nor President Carstens had accepted the invitation to attend the congress.

If either had, they would have been duty bound to name a new variety of rose after him, and who knows how long a politician's name will continue to mean good business?

Over 1,000 rose-lovers from 25 countries were in Baden-Baden, which boasts Germany's only garden exhibiting new varieties of rose, to award the medals.

Rose-growers have their own independent panel of adjudicators. Their findings are all-important. The winners are bombarded with bids to grow and market the new varieties under licence.

Members of the jury walked round the grounds in polyglot groups of seven. There were 93 new varieties to judge.

"She has a nice texture." — "Diese Sorte ist nach einer Woche im Haus noch schön." — "It is unusual." — Très élégante." — "I doubt it will have the same colour in the States."

These were scraps of conversation at Bed No. 42, where members of the jury were scrutinising Julius, a new variety in a colour variously described as copper, old rose and parchment.

It looks like the handiwork of a skill-

ful masterpiece... the Anthea.

Adenauer is a big plant with a powerful scent. It was christened by Konrad Adenauer himself at Baden-Baden in 1950 and is still a favourite 30 years later.

When this year's congress opened there was only a single Helmut Schmidt rose in bloom. Only one flower was in bloom where there were countless buds, healthy

Frankfurt's Palmengarten will next year rival Stuttgart and Planten und Wasser in Hamburg, in the majesty of its old hothouses.

Director Gustav Schoser is busy re-opening the hothouses as individual sections of tropical environment. The first to be opened next year.

They will feature monsoon country, swamps, jungles and salt-water mangroves.

In 1986 they are to be followed by more houses featuring plants from arid areas such as the semi-desert, scrub and savannah.

Some of the plants, some of which are already acclimatising themselves to life in Frankfurt, will be joined by birds and animals that live in the respective habitats.

Plants arranged in neat rows are no longer in demand, Herr Schoser says. The public want is entire landscapes as a reminder of holidays in far corners of the world or in botanical gardens.

Only a handful of the old hothouses are to continue in use as a green lecture theatre, where groups of schoolchildren and adults will be able to learn more about exhibits.

Lectures and courses will be held and practical horticultural work taught by qualified staff to enable visitors to gain a deeper insight into plants that grow at the Palmengarten.

A rose garden, a pond section, Japanese, rock and moorland gardens are also to be laid out.

The Palmengarten is owned by the city, and Frankfurt is happy to pay for

the privilege. By 1986 the renovation is expected to have cost about DM50m.

Some DM24.2m have already been allocated by the council, and Herr Schoser is confident the rest will be approved too.

In his view the Palmengarten's function has changed from that of a show-case to a collection designed to ensure the survival of species.

In a special laboratory rare varieties of orchid are bred to prevent their extinction. The offspring are not only exchanged with other botanical gardens but also sent back to their countries of origin.

The Frankfurt orchid collection is already the largest in Europe. It has over 5,000 varieties and is continually being expanded.

Ever since plans for a new look Palmengarten began in 1978 the planners have had trouble with a tennis club that has been housed in the ground for nearly 70 years.

It has influential members who have succeeded so far in stalling bids to have the club expelled to a less attractive location.

Instead of the tennis club there are plans to lay out gardens where the blind can smell and feel plants to their hearts' content.

Sabine Schäfer/dpa (Die Welt, 2 August 1983)



The Spanish Garden at the Munich exhibition.

(Photo: dpa)

Seven million visit garden show in Munich

Over seven million people have seen the Munich horticultural show since it opened at the end of April. One reason is that IGA '83, to use its German initials, provides information as well as pleasure.

There are, for instance, the leaflets issued by the Horticultural Association. They are full of information about plants and groups of plants.

They go into the principles of gardening and how to lay a garden out, planting and tending a garden, and special kinds of garden and plant-growing.

The leaflets convey so much information that they are almost a substitute for a gardening manual.

With all the facts they list at your command you can go on to take a closer look at over 20 gardens laid out to cover special topics.

Many an IGA visitor has camera and notebook at the ready to pinpoint details of interest, but the leaflets outline many items of more generally valid advice.

The smaller the garden, the less it needs a lawn. Bushes and herbaceous borders are expensive but need less care and attention.

A pebble bed dotted with bushes and ornamental grass, neither of which require much water, or a few beds either at ground level or slightly elevated by means of cornerstones will give a garden ample green.

So, for that matter, will a few shrubs and creepers.

The many ways in which water can be used in gardens have always been eye-catching at horticultural shows. Munich is no exception.

Other ideas include front gardens, which are often the Cinderella of private homes, as are the gardens of terraced houses.

Since they lack borders they are not the usual handkerchief pattern, but they are only effective if kept uniformly neat and matching.

There are lightweight roof gardens in which to keep pot plants during the winter. An alternative is trough gardens, also for the roof but designed for water plants.

Let them include pots for summer flowers, shrubs, vegetables and kitchen gardens, rose gardens with a Baroque look, Biedermeier gardens complete

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The prickly issue of whether the armed forces should use women to maintain recruiting levels has been raised again.

The only women in the Bundeswehr uniform at the moment are doctors. But Bonn is thinking of widening its scope because it expects a manpower shortage by the end of the decade.

Views on the issue are divided. Just before the Bundestag's summer recess MP Ursula Krone-Appuhn (CSU) urged Parliament to permit women to join the forces and undergo tough basic training.

Her SPD colleague Herta Däubler-Gmelin retorted sharply: "Under no circumstances." The idea was unthinkable.

The issue is so controversial that politicians have never really tackled it.

Former Defence Minister Hans Apel procrastinated by appointing a panel to assess the pros and cons. Manfred Wörner, the current Minister, does not seem to think much of panels, but he is quite happy to let a lot of lawyers spend a lot of time examining the Constitution for any possible scope that would allow women to serve in the forces.

Since the debate 15 years ago on the emergency laws, the Constitution has had an Article 12a. Section 4 of this article severely restricts the use of women.

It states: "If, in case of a war, the need for civilian services in the fields of sanitation and medicine cannot be met by military installations and volunteers, women aged between 18 and 65 can be drafted into such services through legislation. They shall under no circumstances carry arms."

Any ideas Bonn might have on this issue must stay within the framework of Article 12a. It can therefore be taken for granted that:

- Only women who have volunteered can become soldiers;
- There can be no draft for women;
- Women can only serve in units where they will not be involved in armed combat.

Theoretically, it should of course be possible to amend the Constitution and introduce the draft for women. This would require a two-thirds Bundestag majority.

But no politicians, male or female, seriously consider this.

This makes it the more grotesque that leftist groups and members of the Peace Movement are "outraged" because, as they maintain, somebody urged a draft for women. This is totally unfounded.

But women are nevertheless no rarity in the Bundeswehr. There have been

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Prizes were awarded. Julius won gold because it was an absolute novelty.

The trend in rose-growing is back to nature. Less interest is being shown in flowers the size of cauliflowers and in stems a metre long.

The small-flowered varieties resembling wild roses are in demand, especially in pastel shades. But the classic red rose will always be the most important.

Over the centuries so much significance has been attributed to the red rose for its popularity ever to wane.

Gisela Mahlmann
(Die Zeit, 29 July 1983)

■ SOCIETY

Talk of putting women into uniform raises hackles

women doctors in uniform since 1975 (85 so far), their highest rank being colonel. But these women officers are not in combat units.

What do women themselves think of Bundeswehr service?

An opinion survey in the spring of 1982 showed that 71 per cent of women aged between 18 and 24 are in favour of it; 21 per cent would consider volunteering.

The figures show that women in the appropriate age group are interested in the Bundeswehr as an occupation. This reveals trends that long ago led to the opening up of the armed forces to women in other countries.

In the Western democracies, it was the drive for equality between the sexes that gained women access to the forces.

In the USA, the drive was aided by the fact that the humiliation of the Vietnam defeat resulted in fewer volunteers. Later, the abolishment of the draft forced the Administration to seek new ways of filling the ranks.

Women, along with negroes and other ethnic groups hoping to rise on the social scale, helped fill the gap. Today, just under 200,000 US soldiers are women: nine per cent of the armed forces.

The use of women in the forces of communist countries has other causes. This tradition dates back to the revolutionary struggle in which women also had to hold their own.

Part of the equality between the sexes in communist countries is the right of

women volunteers to serve in the armed forces.

In this country, it was the realisation that — as a result of the low birthrate years following the introduction of the pill — there would be a shortage of recruits to fill the ranks that triggered the public debate on women in the Bundeswehr.

Naturally, many women resent being regarded as stopgaps. This has helped fuel much political opposition to the still unclear plans of the Defence Ministry.

The so-called Long Term Commission under Hans Apel recommended that the shortfall of recruits be met by extending the basic service of a draftee and by opening some 30,000 Bundeswehr jobs to women volunteers. The jobs were selected with the constitutional ban on armed service for women in mind.

A subsequent closer analysis pared down the number of these jobs.

Since women cannot become part of any mobilisation plan due to their volunteer status, the Defence Ministry's latest figures show that less than 15,000 women soldiers could become available to the Bundeswehr.

Moreover, women in barracks would in all likelihood revolutionise what is traditionally a men's world. The men would have to change their attitude and see their male role in a different light.

This has been demonstrated by the experiences made in the US and other Western forces.

Police broaden the role of female officers

Hamburg police are beginning to use policewomen for a wide range of law-enforcement functions.

The city, one of the six States to use policewomen, has had women on the force since 1945, but their roles have been strictly limited.

Since 1980, 50 women a year have been enlisted as part of a pilot scheme to test them over a wide range of police work.

Last year, 37 policewomen serving in four hand-picked precincts were observed by a firm of psychological management consultants, the *Unternehmens- und Behördenberatung GmbH Forum Z*.

The women had a hard time: 40 per cent of the male officers interviewed by *Forum Z* opposed women as part of a patrol, saying that the work was too tough for them.

The police officers' view of their work is based on many of their own touch and go experiences and injuries in the line of duty.

But are these hard men not simply unwilling (or incapable?) to solve conflicts without violence?

Women lack the physical strength needed to get tough, and many consider this a shortcoming, says *Forum Z*.

The study concludes that policewomen have a soothing effect in conflicts. This can have the effect of gaining time until either reinforcements arrive or the situation resolves itself.

Non-violent settlement takes time, however, and this is why 40 per cent of the male police reject them. But the public is in favour.

What happens when a military truck lacks a spare wheel to change a wheel?

The macho Defence Ministry never asks themselves questions. They are staff officers. Their interest is to maintain the image of the Bundeswehr.

What they do ask themselves is: technical equipment, tools, installations must be changed in dual form to make them use by women?

They also ask themselves: it would cost to equip barracks with sanitary facilities or to build separate accommodation for women?

Another thing that occupiers is how to spare the discipline problems that have in mixed units.

Female superiors have a prevailing over their male subordinates and promiscuity frequently occurs in US barracks. Daily injured passenger of the same rapes despite stiff penalties. More, 20 per cent of the women are out of action due to pregnancy.

America's women soldiers fighting for inclusion in combat. So far, they are eligible for three of the 300 different categories.

Justice and Interior Ministry reports in this country are still vague out what the constitutions of women carrying arms actually mean.

For instance: Is it unlawful to head a unit of a transport company? The military says no. Unrealistic to believe that a machine gun.

The bugbear thus lies in the head of the man.

In trying to justify their male policemen keep looking takes made by policewomen. That they usually excuse by saying can happen to anybody" if it to a man elicits the stereotype "typically female" if it happens woman.

Women are therefore under pressure to avoid mistakes. Generally better performance greater selectivity in hiring help.

Of the 64 policewomen captured 1980, 27 were high school graduates. In 1981, the ratio rose to 51 out of 1982 it was 20 out of 29.

But good intellectual qualities are useless for police work if there is anything to go by. Instead, it recommends that the intellectual standard required of women adapted to the average male standard.

The reason? "A markedly high intellectual standard of women is mental to their integration. The woman finds no challenge to her intellectual ability, and this leads to faction and detachment from her colleagues — thus hampering efficient cooperation."

Forum Z therefore recommends the selective recruiting of women be dropped.

There is still much opposition women will have to overcome must take the discrimination with them with equanimity, and goes for the many derogatory opinions on them by their male colleagues.

Gisela Mahlmann
(Die Zeit, 29 July 1983)

■ MODERN LIVING

Gambling industry accused of encouraging addiction

This passage was blocked by the original court decision.

Three hundred copies were published of Meyer's incomplete *Geldspielautomaten mit Gewinnmöglichkeit — Objekte pathologischen Glücksspiels? (One-armed Bandits — Objects of Pathological Gambling?)*. Now it can be published in full.

Meyer, who went as far as Las Vegas to do research, sees the main danger in the new generation of gambling machines that enable the gambler to raise his possible winnings to up to DM200 by pressing a button.

It is this risk button that poses the greatest temptation and can lead to habitual gambling, says Meyer.

The court of appeals agreed. The allegation was "indisputably true", and permissible in a scientific work.

Though the mechanics and gambling systems of these machines conformed to the letter of the regulations they were contrary to the spirit and purpose of the law.

Meyer's study was prompted by an acquaintance whom one-armed bandits had turned into a compulsive gambler needing specialised treatment.

His work is supported by gamblers' self-help groups. Even so, he had to face endless court charges brought against him by manufacturers and operators. In one instance, he was faced with a DM500,000 claim for damages.

What is happening in Germany? How does Germany view the world?

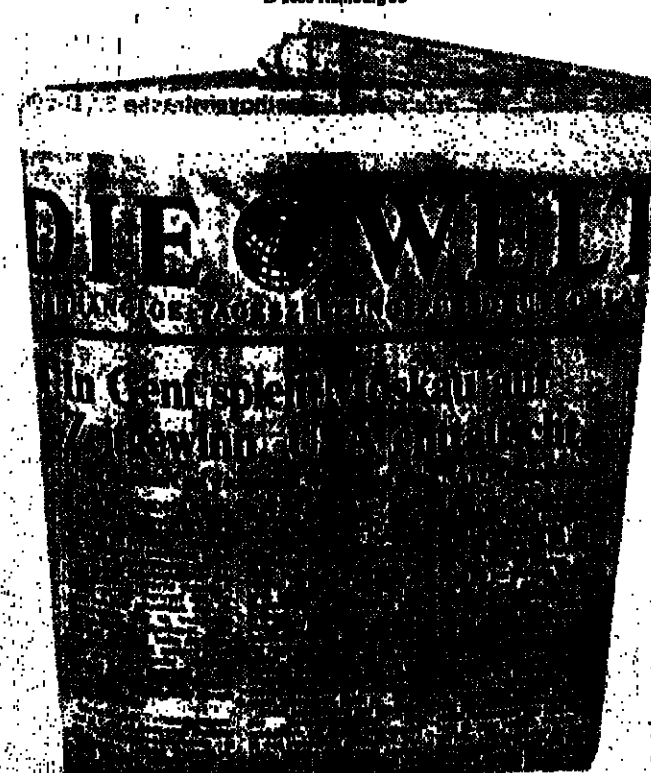
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Law on alcohol sales to youth to be tightened

Laws governing the sale of alcohol to young people are to be tightened, according to the Bonn Minister for Family Affairs, Heiner Geissler.

The Minister, issuing a survey into the use of drugs among young people, quoted the report as saying that 12 per cent of 12 to 14-year olds were allowed by their parents to drink.

Many bought their beer or schnaps at shops despite the fact that selling alcohol to minors was illegal.

One finding was that broken homes could lead to addiction.

The study was prepared by Infratest Health Research and jointly commissioned by the Bonn Family Affairs Ministry and the states.

It asked 11,711 young people aged between 12 and 24 about their use of alcohol and tobacco and drugs, both prescribed and illegal.

Geissler (CDU) said the study has prompted his Ministry to step up its information campaign.

He described an intact family as the best protection for children, saying that the study showed how right the government was in giving absolute priority to its family policy.

The envisaged government measures, he said, would help families become "a haven for their children and would enable them to provide the children with a sense of direction and meaning." He termed the diminishing family cohesiveness "worrying."

Fifteen per cent of all youngsters interviewed in the survey and 25 per cent of the young drug addicts came from broken homes.

The number of those who described their relations with their parents as poor or very poor rose commensurately with the extent of their drug intake. The same applied to drinkers and heavy smokers.

dpa
(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 3 August 1983)

Credo of an unloved soccer thug: I love Hitler and Mao

Soccer rowdies create an atmosphere of something between civil war and a game of cowboys and Indians, says a study by the German Research Association (DFG).

Rioting connected with soccer matches is not because of social deprivation or because of any desire to remedy social injustice.

The report was compiled by Saarbrücken lawyer, criminologist and sociologist Professor Kurt Wels.

He says the hooligans are politically uninformed. They romanticise Mao, Hitler and Che Guevara — all at the same time.

Some wear both swastikas and the terrorist Red Army Faction emblem.

Stiff police controls and penalties frequently restore a semblance of peace at soccer grounds, but they also provide that prickling atmosphere of a tightrope walk between legality and illegality, writes Professor Wels.

At major matches, adults as well as juveniles become vulgar and aggressive. The pure soccer fan had a carnival attitude and had no intention of breaking the law.

Most of the real rioting that had become an end in itself came from hard-

core vandals, many with a criminal record.

Much rioting seemed to be showing off. Evidence of this was the provocative attitude of hooligans towards the law.

Unlike with squatters and political demonstrators, this rioting has no political motivation.

Professor Wels stresses that the wearing of anti-constitutional and anti-foreigner buttons and badges and the gestures and songs used by the rowdies are all part of their aim to "provoke at any cost."

He notes that the police have stepped up their actions against neo-Nazi emblems and warns of the danger of "pushing fans into right wing extremism."

Unlike with other youth rioting by groups such as rockers, skinheads or punks, fan rioting was not socially motivated. It neither stemmed from being socially underprivileged nor aimed at remedying social injustice.

Professor Wels says, however, the need of these people to find in a group the "warmth and haven denied them at home."

dpa
(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 3 August 1983)